Carolina Observer.

VIII.—52.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825. [NO. 416.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
OLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
further orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Charles Stuart

t received, from New York and Phila-
ia, and is now opening, an extensive As-

OODS, HARDWARE, CUT-
LERY, SHOES, &c.
ble for the Season. Also,
assortment of *Crockery, Plain and*
Glass, and China Ware.
ment of GROCERIES is now complete,
s warranted pure and unadulterated.
Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's Pow-
w Bibls, of ALE of a superior quality.
lle, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Notice.

ons having accounts against the sub-
, are requested to present them for set-
mediately.
ROBERT DONALDSON.
, 1825.—15-3t.

Cotton & Hay Presses,

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,
s and Presses of all kinds,
Together with
Machinery of every variety.
BARNES & JACKSON,
Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Fayetteville.
15-3t

rne's Introduction.

e demand for Horne's Introduction to
ical study and Knowledge of the Scrip-
ces of a delay in the publication. It
be published in July.
will receive and forward orders
, free of expense. The subscription,
paid on receipt of the books.
to the rates stated in previous ad
g the celebrity of this work,
ng recommendation of it, to state, tha
is induced by the great encourage
to venture for it.
ectus, in detail, may be seen at the Ob
ce.
E. J. HALE.

acco Factory for sale.

luable Factory and Lot of Ground, situ-
Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the
Market-house, holding out a very advanta-
lucrative employment for a person ac-
with manufacturing Tobacco—the build
ommodious and convenient, with Screws, &c.
el, each wing fifty feet long and forty
convenient rooms for storing the Tobac
Tobacco Factory is offered upon very mo-
, and on a long credit—For further par-
ply at the Auction Store of
WILKINGS & CO. or
J. M. BOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.
1825—15tf.

Look Out!

rectors of Town and County Tax, for
ed attend at the Town House on Thurs-
day, and Thursday, being the 24th,
25th inst. for the purpose of collecting
Tax. They beg leave to add, that this
the only time they will exclusively devote
ion to that business, and further, the au
by whom the Tax is due, are urging the
to pay over, and consequently strict at-
to this notice must be complied with.
THE COLLECTORS.
ville, May 18, 1825—15-2t

Notice.

bout the 6th of February last, I gave my
to Mr. James Jenkins, of North Carolina,
Seventy five Dollars, payable the first
ember next, at his request, and to accom-
I paid the amount the next day, in the
business, but forgot to take the note.
do hereby forwarn the said Jenkins
or disposing of said note, and caution
from buying the same, as I am determin-
not, if any more.
THOMAS LISTER.
ourch District, S. C. May 7, 1825.—14 4t

ay Mount School.

SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of
ville, that his second quarter commenc-
the 1st of the present month. Thankful for
share of patronage he has received, he
his attention and assiduity to his School,
the continuance of their favour and sup-
direction of the School being on his
, parents and guardians are assur-
ns, on his part, will be spared to give
satisfaction.
to be paid quarterly in advance, viz :—
, Greek and Mathematics, $8 ; for Geo-
Globes and English Grammar, &c.
Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5 ; for
girls $5—and boys $3 50. Each
ll be subject to an additional charge of
er quarter, for wood, water, &c.
F. A. MORELL.
ville, March 29—8-tf

Labourers Wanted

the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between
FEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
attention to recommence the works for
provement of the Cape Fear river, be-
tteville and Wilmington, as early as the
l admit.
mber of laborers who choose to apply will
diate employment.
of Negroes will do well to embrace this
ty of engaging them in a work where the
liberal and promptly paid, the provisions
some and abundant and every attention
d to their cleanliness and health.
HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

The following account of cultivating the Vine, from Mr. Matlack to Judge Peters, is important to the improvement of that neglected department of husbandry.

"What follows is to be considered as a plain lesson, and it will be confined to the consideration of a single Vine, because if the cultivation of one Vine is well understood, the application of that knowledge to any number is an operation of plain common sense only.

"In February take a single joint of the vine you choose, the genuine Tokay if you can find it. Cut it off at half an inch above the eye, and again at two inches below the eye, cover each end with sticking plaster of any kind and set it in a pot of garden mould (about 5 or 6 inches diameter and unglazed.) The eye of the cutting must be covered with earth, and watered to settle the ground; after this lay half an inch of horse dung on the surface to keep it from becoming dry and hard. Place the pot in your hot bed, prepared for raising your cabbage plants, whenever that is ready. The Vine will require no further care than that extended to your cabbage plants. If more than one shoot rises from the eye, rub off all but the strongest. About the first of June, turn out the Vine from the pot and set it in the garden, or at the east or north end of your house, wherever it can be protected from violence. It will grow in any soil, but, like other plants, it will grow best in the best soil. When first removed, water it at a distance from the plant, so as to draw the earth toward the vine, instead of washing the ground from it. If you water it afterwards, pour the water into a trench at least 18 inches from the plant; for unless this precaution be used, watering does more harm than good, and does most injury in the driest time. As the vine shoots upward, it must be supported from falling. No other care than keeping the ground clear of weeds is necessary for the first summer. In November a slight covering of straw or Indian corn husks, is beneficial in preventing a frequent freezing and thawing of the vine. In February it must be trimmed; and here commences what I conceive to be the sole difficulty of cultivating the vine, to wit: to determine at which of the eyes it is to be cut off. What is here about to be said, deserves the more attention, as it applies to every succeeding cutting of the vine in every stage of its existence; goes directly to the ground and principle of its cultivation, and will not be found in any author who has written on this subject.

Every joint of a grape vine has its own separate pith. This most important circumstance commences at the lowest leaf that has a clasper opposite to the leaf. A solid woody substance passing from the leaf to the clasper, through the vine, and connecting them together, cuts off entirely the communication of the joint and pith below, with that of the joint next above; and so on, upward, at every joint through the whole length of the vine. And 'tis a circumstance not less important to be known, and kept in mind, that all the eyes below this first clasper are formed in the bosom of smaller and more feeble leaves; and that the base of these eyes does not extend across the vine, so as entirely to cut off the pith of the joint below from that of the joint next above it; these eyes are therefore imperfect, and (whenever you trim the vine) ought to be rubbed off.

It is at this first trimming of the vine, that we begin to apply the principle above laid down, and it is here only that there ever can be any difficulty in the application of it: and this difficulty can only arise from the circumstance of so very feeble a growth in the vine, as not to have produced a clasper in any part of it, which will seldom happen: but if it should happen, the vine must be cut off at half an inch above the lowest strong fall eye; otherwise it is to be cut off at half an inch above the first clasper, and in both cases all the eyes below are to be carefully rubbed off.

The eye thus left on will sometimes produce more than one shoot, in which case all but the strongest should be rubbed off, and supported from falling down; which, except the keeping of the ground free from weeds, is all the care required for this year. In November, this shoot is again to be covered as before directed, and in the following February is to be again cut off just above the second lowest clasper; that is, leaving on two eyes to shoot this season, and again rubbing off all the eyes below the lowest clasper. Both these shoots should be permitted to grow to their utmost length; which, if the soil be favorable, will be very considerable, and there will be reason to hope for fruit in the next season.

Here you ought to be apprised that the lowest clasper appears higher up on some kinds of the vine than on others; on some it appears at the third leaf, on some at the fourth, and on some so high up as the fifth leaf; but the same rule is to be alike applied to all, and every eye below the lowest clasper to be rubbed off.

In the third February cutting, three eyes upon each shoot may be left on, and not more, however strong the shoots may be. From this time forward all the side branches from the shoots of the ear are to be rubbed off; taking great care not to injure the leaf from whence they spring, which is the nurse of the bud at the root of its stem.

At the fourth time of cutting the vine and from that time forward, it may be cut about the last of October; four eyes on each shoot may be left; and at the fifth cutting five eyes on each shoot may be left on, but more than five eyes on a shoot ought never to be left on, even in the most vigorous state of growth, at any age of the vine: for, however pleasing the increase for the year may be, the injury thereby done to the vine will be seen and lamented in the following, and probably many succeeding years.

If it be enquired why a single eye is recommended, rather than a cutting of sixteen inches long, it is replied, that roots shooting from a single eye, are exclusively from itself, are much the strongest, and strike more directly downward; the shoot from it has less pith in it, the wood is firmer and shorter jointed, and comes sooner into full bearing, and appears to be much the most healthy vine. And to these important advantages may be truly added, that 1000 plants fit to set out, may be raised from the single eye with less labour and within less space, either in a hot bed or in the open ground, than a hundred plants can be raised from long cuttings: which have not, that I know of, one single advantage in their favour; and, in a new country, it is of no small consideration that the same cuttings will produce five times the number of plants.

As to the manner of accommodating your vine to its situation, an active imagination would suggest volumes upon the subject, and possibly unluckily miss the only direction suited to the case; but, fortunately the fact is, that a very small share of common sense will, in all cases, be fully sufficient to supply the deficiency: and very little more will be required to apply the principle and practice here laid down to an hundred or a thousand vines, whenever the people of the country shall feel the advantage, or necessity of raising vineyards for a supply of wine within ourselves. A few examples by men of your standing, will lead them into the practice, in the only way in which we can hope for speedy success. And I pledge myself to you, that whether you immediately succeed or not, you shall derive a pleasure from the attempt itself, that shall amply satisfy for every expense, of time or money it shall cost you. Sporting with the long branches, bending them in festoons, and marking the growth of the fine clusters from the upper buds, that in this way may be preserved, and occasionally displaying them at the festive board, has the happiest effect on the human mind—such as Bonaparte never felt—these are the proper playthings of great men; and had General Washington lived to this day, I would have said to him "one thing lackest thou yet," in that, after saving the world from a political deluge, thou hast not planted a vineyard.

Your humble servant,
T. MATLACK.

Hon. RICHARD PETERS.
Philadelphia, 28th May, 1811.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Singular facts in regard to Indian Corn—Ascertained by Experiment.

Edisto Island, S. C. March 20, 1825.

DEAR SIR—Having somewhere read that seed selected from the point or small end of melons, cucumbers and pumpkins, would exhibit a greater increase than if taken from the middle or but end, I tried the following experiment the last season, on corn, which, though not sufficiently conclusive, should yet lead to further inquiry and examination. In the centre of my field there were two pieces of ground, (not adapted to cotton,) each 105 feet square, which were divided, and planted with seed from the point, middle and but end, according to the following diagram.

Task No. 1.

POINT
MIDDLE
BUT END

Task No. 2.

BUT END
MIDDLE
POINT

When the corn was harvested, the product was as follows, viz. Task No. 1, point, 3 pecks; middle, 1 peck and 4 quarts; but-end, 2 pecks. Task No. 2, point, 2 pecks and 4 quarts; middle, 1 peck and 3 quarts; but end 2 pecks. Both tasks were planted at the same time, cultivated in the same manner, and I am not aware that there existed a difference of soil.

The average crop would have been much greater, had not the season been so peculiarly unpropitious to the husbandman. In the months of June, July and August the drought was unusually severe, and portended the most disastrous consequences. A flood of rain succeeded in September, and fields which had previously exhibited a parched and meagre appearance, were now literally inundated.

To the theorist, and him who is emulous of penetratiug the arcana of nature, I submit the solution of the problem which the above facts present.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant,
W. B. SEABROOK.

Advice.—Let us never permit ourselves to be idle while there is any thing, that is not criminal, to be done. At the first approach of evil thoughts, let us force ourselves to toil, and however reluctant the mind may be, still bind it down to its task, and we shall escape every temptation.

HINTS TO CHURCH GOERS.

[Some of our readers may suspect the following to have been particularly adapted for the meridian of Washington.* To avoid the suspicion of personality, we assure them that we have copied it literally from "The Ladies' Garland," where it appears as an "extract from a London paper."]—*Nat. Int.*

"Said I, do you know what that woman was who went out of the Church this evening, immediately after the last singing was through? O, said my wife, that is Mrs. Fidget. Well, said I, it seems to me, she might as well have staid another minute, and gone out with the rest of the assembly; it would only have added one to the eighty-nine minutes she did stay; she would then have saved her reputation with the audience, and have participated in the blessings so fervently invoked by the Minister. To be sure, said my wife, but you know, one might as well make a wild-cat sit still as one of that family, when the family blood begins to operate. Yes, said Miss Twitter, who is "staying" at my house, and it always operates, I think. It's a pity, said I, that folks are not better brought up; but this does not appear near so bad to me as it did to see Mr. Hasty get up and go out evidently in a rage, the other evening, because the sermon was a little too long. Ah, said my good old father, who is visiting us, and sat with us by the fire, the house of God is the place to be humble, and meek, and penitent. And, continued he, I could not but be grieved to see many of your congregation, who, while the blessing was pronounced, were busy in getting their hats, putting on their gloves, and opening their pew doors, with an apparent eagerness to get out scarcely concealed by a regard for decency. The gate of Heaven, said he, is the place at which we should love to stay, and linger, rather than hurry off. How little can they be sensible of the solemn import of the benediction! We were all affected by the earnest and solemn manner in which the old gentleman spoke. It appears to me, said I, that people ought to be willing to stay until service is out, and careful not to disturb others, by coming in after it is begun. There is one young man who has lately come to our meeting, who seems to make it a point to come in just after the congregation have got still, and the services are begun. I don't know who he is, but he appears as if he got up late, or else wanted to be seen. That's Dr. Camomile, said my wife. He has his patients to visit Sunday mornings, you know, said Miss Twitter, with a shrewd look. Well, said I, until he learns better manners, he shan't have me for a patient. I never mean to look about, said my wife, but four or five Sundays ago a young man and woman sat in a pew just before me, who conducted in a very silly manner. That's Mr. Bitterstreet and his new wife, said Miss Twitter, but you must excuse it. It is strange, said my wife, how many improprieties there are committed at church; people take up a psalm book, and read while the minister is addressing them—a thing they would think very indecent any where else; they will whisper, and drum with their fingers, and in various ways disturb those around them; and people too who would not for the world be thought impolite. They will suffer their children to conduct in a manner at church which shows to the whole congregation that they are not governed at home—they—Alas, said I, I wish people had been better brought up." Q.

*May we not add, and Fayetteville too.

Power of Industry.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that, by time and industry, a mulberry leaf becomes a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, an article may be raised from one half penny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of crude iron costs one half penny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea and weighs only the 10th of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight, 7,000 grains. It therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch springs, the value of which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

Allegorical.—A traveller, setting out upon a long journey, was assailed on the road by curs, mastiffs, and half grown puppies which came out from their kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks, into their hiding places. This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was, that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing those dogs and puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other no further on his journey, and on hearing the reason, 'Alas,' said he, 'is it possible you have lost your time, and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me all along the road; but I have saved my time and my labor in taking no notice of their barkings; while you have lost yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chastising dogs and puppies whose manners you can never mend.'

When is a man rich enough.

When a lad, an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view I remember he one day asked me, When is a man rich enough? I replied, when he has a thousand pounds. He said, No! Two thousand? No. Ten thousand? No. Twenty thousand? No. A hundred thousand? which I thought would settle the business: but he still continued to say No. I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, *when he has a little more than he has*, and that is never! If he acquires one thousand, he wishes to have two thousand, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, from that his riches would amount to an hundred thousand, and so on till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess.

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remarks, since he made them to me, and I am happy to say I have discovered the reason. Full enjoyment, full satisfaction to the mind of man, can only be found in possessing God, with all his infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature, that can satisfy.

S. Scholar's Mag.

Sunflower.—The seeds of the tall annual sunflower, it is said, yield an oil as sweet and as fine as any imported from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn with but little expense, and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time quite soft, bland, and fresh. The seed, also, and the mass that remains after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill-aired, unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

To wash Calico without fading.—Put a table spoonful of salt into the suds, and the colors will remain as bright as before washing.

A story was once told us of a person who packed the different parts of a large broken grindstone in the centre of a bale of cotton, by way perhaps of helping to defray expenses, or by way of replacing it with a whole one without loss: The cotton was sold at a good price, and went to Liverpool, where it was disposed of to a manufacturer. On being opened, the grindstone was found quietly and snugly bedded in the centre of the bale; but not being a convenient article to manufacture into cloth, it was weighed and sent back to Liverpool, from whence it was forwarded to the shipper in this country, and by him was sent on to the person at whose gin it had been so adroitly put up, with a bill of cost for two passages across the ocean, added to the price paid for it according to its gravity in its first transfer. And it is said on its arrival at its proper location, a small child, recognizing an old acquaintance, immediately cried out, "La, pa, here is the old grindstone come back again!"—*Augusta Chron.*

Travellers.—An Innkeeper at Ashley Chapel, once sent as a present by a carrier, to a friend at Warrenton, a dog and cat tied up in a bag, who had been companions more than ten months. A short time after the dog and cat took their departure from Warrenton together, and returned to their old habitation, a distance of thirteen miles. They jogged along the road, side by side, and on one occasion, the dog gallantly defended his fellow traveller from the attack of another dog they met.

Delicate hint.—The late Dr. Bushby, when chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the 8th commandment, in which he animadverted on the sad consequences of stealing. "It is," said he, "such an ungentlemanly, beggarly thing for a soldier to steal. Not, my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of *you* with the commission of so foul a sin—No, God forbid! though I have lost a pair of boots, and several other things, since this regiment was stationed on the heights."

"It must be allowed, that every man who reflects on his own situation, will find that it has its pleasures and its pains: unmixed happiness or misery not being the lot of this life. The happiness of life must then be estimated by the proportion its joys bear to its sorrows; and if what has been before supposed concerning the state of the mind be just, he will not be found to be the happiest man who has the fewest sorrows, but he whose joys overbalance his sorrows in the greatest degree."

Euripides, the poet, once said that three of his verses had cost him the labor of three days. "I could have written a hundred in that time," said another poet of ordinary abilities. "I believe it," replied Euripides, "but they would have lived only three days."

"*May you live in bad company!*" was considered with the ancient Greeks one of the bitterest imprecations that could be uttered against an enemy.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New York, May 14.

The packet ship *Howard* arrived here this forenoon from Havre, bringing Paris papers and letters of the 14th, and Havre papers and letters of the 16th ult. the day on which the packet sailed.

The prices of cotton at Havre are quoted as follows: Uplands 36 to 37 sous; Orleans, 38 to 42; Mobile, 36 to 38.

Mr. Tyack, one of the passengers in the ship Howard, who left Paris on the 10th April, states, that on that day he visited the family of General and George Washington Lafayette, and found them all in good health. He has letters from the family to the General and G. W. Lafayette.

Sixty of the principal banking and commercial houses of Paris had presented an address to the King, in which they entreated his majesty, after the example of England, to send Consuls to South America, and to make commercial treaties with all the nations where French vessels had liberty to enter. The merchants of Bordeaux had also signed a similar address, and all the Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom where acting simultaneously for the same object.

A project for the suppression of piracy and other acts of violence on the high seas, had been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies.

The coronation of the king of France had been fixed for the 29th inst. instead of the 1st June. The Duke of Northumberland, accompanied by a grand retinue of English nobility, had arrived in Paris to assist at the ceremony. A number of promotions were to take place on the occasion. Three thousand applications had been made for peerages.

Mr. Uguarte, the Spanish Secretary of State, has been dismissed from Office. It was reported that Mr. Secretary Zea was also to be superseded.

A very affecting trial for forgery took place at Bristol. Mr. Savery, a young man, the son of a respectable banker of that city, plead guilty at the bar, to a charge of forging a bill of exchange, signed with a fictitious name. The plea of "guilty" was wholly unexpected by the court, and being delivered in a firm voice produced a great effect, particularly on the Judge, Lord Gifford, who changed colour, and remained silent for some time. At length, looking earnestly in the prisoner's face, he enquired if he had been induced to make that plea in the hope of pardon—he replied that he had done it deliberately. His lordship told him to consider a short time before he determined to persevere in that plea—the prisoner "shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief."

Clerk of Arraigns.—"Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?"

The Recorder.—"Wait a short time."

The prisoner was then removed: and on being brought back, and saying that he persisted in the plea, the judge, putting on his black cap, addressed him in a very solemn manner, and after urging him not to indulge the hope of a pardon, he proceeded to pronounce the sentence of death. The prisoner seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head. Mr. Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the Court, made way through the crowd by the witness box, and very agitatingly exclaimed: "My Lord, as the prosecutor, I recommend him to mercy, if mercy can be shown. The consequences of his crime were limited, the public have suffered nothing—hardly any thing."

"Lord Gifford bent back in his seat, greatly affected, but made no reply. The prisoner was then removed from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded court, many of the persons present well knowing the prisoner, and his father the banker."

London, April 8.

A great many commercial letters received at Stockholm, from Russia, state that orders have been received from England in all the Russian ports in the Baltic, for the purchase of great quantities of Russian goods, larger than can be remembered for many years.

The latest letters from Egypt state, that great attention has been given lately to the cultivation of sugar. It is also stated, that the Pacha has transmitted orders to England to send out immediately persons acquainted with the manufacture of rum. We believe two gentlemen are already engaged for this undertaking.

New York, May 17.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Florida*, Finkham, which arrived here this morning, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 14th, and Liverpool to the 15th April, inclusive. We have also received the Westmoreland Gazette of the 16th, containing London dates to the 15th April.

The British Parliament had re-assembled. Several petitions were presented in the House of Lords from different bodies of the established clergy, against the granting of any further concessions to the Irish Roman Catholics. The Courier says, that "the opposition was renewed, though somewhat feebly, to the clergy interfering at all in this matter."

The subject of the Corn Laws agitated the kingdom from one end to another, and great anxiety prevailed as to the decision of Parliament on this momentous subject.

Mr. Brougham had been installed as rector of the university of Glasgow. The election took place in November last, when the votes were equally divided between Mr. Brougham and Sir Walter Scott. The decision, therefore, devolved on Sir James Macintosh, the former rector, who gave the casting vote to Mr. Brougham. Great applause followed this decision, and the installment took place on the 6th April.

Two brothers, named Green, ascended in a balloon from the Eagle Tavern, City Road, London, and landed in safety near Epsom, in Surry, and a Mr. Graham ascended on the same day, from Kew bridge, and descended safely near Claremont, in the same county. They were in the air above an hour and a half

A company in London had contracted with the government of Guatimala, to cut a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the south side of lake Nicaragua. It is to be 12 or 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of great burthen. The English are to receive two thirds of the tolls, and to have the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river and the lake, for forty years. The remainder of the tolls to be devoted by the government to paying the expense of the undertaking.

Twelve vessels were waiting at Alexandria for cotton, the Viceroy of Egypt having delayed to furnish the quantity contracted for. A letter from Liverpool, mentions that the Pacha of Egypt refused to deliver a large quantity of cotton which he sold to English speculators, when he ascertained that the article had risen materially in England.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents. Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food *gratis*, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the prescribed period. Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days, out of the proceeds of two days work. Even common labourers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Mecclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

Ireland had again become the scene of numerous outrages. Since the report of the Insurrection act, there were various burnings, robberies and murders in the county of Derry.

Literature.—The London Literary Gazette says, that the new novel of the author of Waverly, entitled "Tales of the Crusaders," was to appear by the end of April. It will form 4 vols. containing two stories—"The Betrothed," and "The Talisman." Our correspondent states, that the scene of the former is chiefly in Wales; and of the latter, in the Holy Land. The delay in the publication is now attributed to a wish, on the part of the author, to render the work as finished as possible; and report speaks high as to the result.

Another novel, by the author of "Lights and Shadows," called "The Foresters," was about to be published at Edinburgh.

Among the new works announced in the London papers, we observe "John Bull in America;" to be published by Mr. John Miller, Brydges st.

The Spanish government is said, in letters from Gibraltar, to have consented to release young Lucien Murat, upon the guarantee of the American Minister, and, never again to touch at Spain or the Sicilies.

Favorable accounts continued to be received respecting the Greeks. The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, consisting of 59 sail, landed 6 000 men near Navaran; but they were repulsed and driven back to Modo. A Greek fleet it was expected would attack the Egyptians on the following day. These successes had rendered the government of Greece highly popular. Letters from the Peloponnesus say, "that the Peninsula is over-run with English agents, and that the Greeks are confident of the support of England. The English considered the Greek revolution as completed, and did not hesitate to assist the Greeks with large sums of money.

The Holy Alliance.—Accounts from Milan of the 24th March, state that great preparations are making there for the reception of their Imperial Majesties. Their presence had attracted a vast number of strangers, and several hotels had been hired at high prices. It was believed that in the month of May, all the Sovereigns of Italy except the Pope, would meet at Milan. There was to be a camp in the neighborhood, composed of the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties were to visit Florence, but nothing was said of their going to Rome.

Liverpool, Saturday 16*th April.*

DEAR SIR—The wind which had for a length of time been easterly, having changed in the early part of this week, immediately threw a considerable quantity of cotton into this port, and produced a dullness in our market for a few days. The sales from the 9th to the evening of the 12th inst. amounted to only 4254 bags of all sorts, during which time every exertion was made by dealers and spinners and a few speculators, (who wished to operate,) to reduce prices, but although they might daily have purchased a few hundred bags at ¼ to ⅛d reduction, most of our holders refused to make the least concession, and subsequent arrivals from Brazil and the United States, with accounts that the exports from thence this season would even prove less than was formerly estimated, has given a fresh impetus to the market with a further advance in prices. The sales during the last three days have exceeded 28,000 bags.—The total sales for the week amount to 33,300 bags, viz: 17,080 American, 6050 Brazils, 140 Demeraras, 1500 Carthagenas, 8100 Egyptian, and 430 East Indies.

The American descriptions consist of 11,800 Uplands, viz: 140 at 14d, 100 at 14⅛, 130 at 14 3-8, 1240 at 14¼, 580 at 14 5-8, 540 at 14⅜, 1710 at 15, 140 at 15 1-8, 870 at 15⅛, 85 at 15 3-8, 2200 at 15¼, 85 at 15 5-8, 1100 at 15⅜, 35 at 15 7-8, 1020 at 16, 40 at 16 1-8, 230 at 16⅛, 1350 at 16¼, 70 at 16⅜, 135 at 17, averaging 15 7-16d.

3000 Orleans, viz: 300 at 15½d, 140 at 15⅛, 300 at 15¾, 60 at 16, 270 at 16⅛, 40 at 16 3-8, 580 at 16¼, 90 at 16⅜, 520 at 17, 120 at 17⅛, 420 at 17¼, 130 at 17⅜, 30 do. 18, averaging 16-d.

2000 Alabamas, viz: 190 at 13¾d, 50 at 15⅛, 1100 at 15¼, 400 at 15⅜, 240 at 16, 20 at 16¼, averaging 15 7-16d.

120 white and 160 stained Sea Islands, viz: 80 at 2s 9d, 10 at 2s 10d, 30 at 2s 11d, averaging 2s 9¾d. 160 stained at 16 a 20d.

Of the above, 20,000 bags are supposed to have been on speculation. Uplands, particularly the low and middle qualities, have been in great demand, and if we take the reduction in the early part of the week into view, have advanced fully 1d during the last three days, being now 1-2d higher than they were this day week, or at any time for years past. Considerable business has also been done in Alabamas and Tennessees, which have advanced in a similar degree with Uplands. The sales of Sea Islands have been limited, but at fair prices. The import this week amounts to 30,183 bags of all sorts.

Yours, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co.

P. S. Saturday evening, April 16*th*—We have had an extraordinarily animated advance for Cotton today, and the sales of all sorts are estimated at fully 20,000 bags, almost entirely on speculation. American descriptions have advanced 1-2d, Brazils and Egyptians ¾d to 1d upon yesterday's prices. The market closed with great promises.

A. S. R. & CO.

Rice.—Carolina, which meets a limited inquiry, is 1s lower, 110 casks of fair new having been sold at 19s. East India is without alteration.

Tobacco—Nothing worthy of notice has taken place.

Naval Stores.—720 bbls. Turpentine have been sold at 10s 3d per cwt. for hard, 12s 3d for two-thirds, and 13s for three-fourths soft.

ONE DAY LATER.

New York, May 18.

The packet ship *Robert Fulton*, in 23 days from Greenock, has brought Glasgow papers of the 19th, and letters from the same place of the 20th April. The papers contain London dates of the 16th, and accounts of the transactions in the Liverpool market on the 18th, by which it will be seen that another advance of ⅛d had taken place in the price of cotton:

Glasgow, 20th April.

"Yesterday an express was received by some house here from Liverpool, advising the transactions here in cotton, and one of the brokers made considerable purchases at former rates, on which 1 1-2d could be readily obtained. We annex the transactions at Liverpool on the 18th."

Liverpool, April 18*th*, 1825.

"On the 16th 15 to 20,000 bales of cotton were sold, chiefly to speculators, at an advance of 1d on Brazil and Egyptian, and 1-2d on all other kinds. This day we estimate 20,000 bales have changed hands at a further advance of 1d on Brazil and Egyptian, and ⅛d on all American descriptions: Pernams 22d, Egyptian 20 1-2, Orleans 17 a 20, Boweds 15 a 18d."

During the week ending the 15th April, 7760 bags of cotton were sold in the London market, at a rise of from 1d to 1 2d per lb. On the 16th, there was a stagnation in the money market, occasioned it would appear by rumors of an unfavorable nature respecting the designs of the Holy Alliance.

It is stated in the New-York papers, that in seven days, 1115 new advertisements were published in the New-York Gazette, 213 of which appeared in one day. This may certainly be received as a strong proof of the extent of business transacted in that great and increasing city. While the paragraph containing the above information was lying before us, a file of the London Times, for the month of March, came to hand. Curiosity led us to look over the advertising columns of that paper, when to our astonishment, we found in a single paper 650 advertisements, of which we presume about two-thirds or three-fourths to have been new ones. The lowest price of an advertisement in the Times, we are told, is seven shillings sterling, (about one dollar and fifty-six cents;) and the same sum is charged for every repetition. Taking the average charge for the 650 advertisements, at nine shillings, which is rather below the mark, the receipts for that single day's advertisements would be two hundred and ninety-two pounds, ten shillings, or *thirteen hundred dollars.* The duty paid to the Government on each advertisement, as well as every repetition of an advertisement, is three shillings and six pence, somewhat over three-quarters of a dollar; and the stamp duty on every paper printed is four pence, with a deduction of 20 per cent. Taking the circulation of the times at 8,000, the aggregate amount paid to the Government out of the proceeds of that single day's newspaper, was about *nine hundred and eighty dollars.*—*National Journal.*

Newspaper Duties.—It appears by documents lately laid on the table of the British House of Commons, that the duty paid by the manufacturer on the paper used for printing newspapers, amounts annually to 52,000*l.* sterling; that the proprietors of these journals pay 320,000*l.* additional as a tax on the paper they use during the same period; and that a duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* on every advertisement, which is paid by the advertiser, yields an annual sum of nearly 340,000*l.* sterling. In consequence of these heavy duties, it is calculated a newspaper frequently circulates among 6, and often a dozen different readers, to the great injury of the proprietors; whereas, if the duties on newspapers and advertisements were lowered, the circulation would be doubled, and the revenue derived from the manufacture of the paper so much increased, as to make up the deficiency occasioned by the proposed reduction; while a great increase would take place in the number of advertisements. It is a fact, well known in England, that thousands of small dealers are precluded from advertising in the newspapers, owing to the enormous duty which is exacted on every insertion. This obstruction to trade, and the injurious effect it has on the proprietors of newspapers, seems to have engaged the attention of the British Government, and it was expected that some relaxation of the law would take place, more consistent with sound policy than the existing mode of collecting this branch of the revenue, and better calculated to diffuse knowledge among the people.

N. Y. E. P.

New York, May 10.

State of the City.—New York never saw such days as the present since it was a city—All kinds of active business prospers, except law business, which, if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcely a dissentient, languishes. Such has been the tide of population which has, during the past and the present year, set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did the last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassable, and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails that no pen can describe, nor any but an eye witness imagine.

Evening Post.

We have seen a letter from New-York, which states that such was the unprecedented demand for houses, on the 1st instant, in that city, that near 300 families assembled in the Park, having no home in which they could deposite their furniture, and shelter themselves. The letter further states that in the evening, the prison doors were thrown open for the reception of the houseless, and many availed themselves of the privilege of a night's abode there. Some of the most respectable inhabitants were glad to get possession of houses which were so unfinished as not even to have the sashes fitted or chimney pieces fixed.—*Nat. Jour.*

Naval.—The following, we learn, are the sentences pronounced on the Officers tried by the Court Martial held on board the U. S. ship *North Carolina*, 74, a short time previous to her departure from Hampton Roads:—Lieut. CARTER, of marines, to be suspended from the service for six months; Sailing Master MULL and Midshipman VAN DYKE to be dismissed the service.

Midshipman Van Dyke, we understand, has been restored to his station and rank by the President.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Sir John Trollop built a stone steeple to his parish church; and in the church-yard erected a statue of himself with one hand pointing to the steeple, and the other to the grave where he designed to be buried, on the pedestal of which was engraved the following inscription:

This is the statue of John Trollop,
Who caus'd yonder stones to roll up;
And when to Heaven God calls his soul up,
His body is to fill this hole up.

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

All our readers know that there is a season called the *Indian Summer*—but we question whether they have ever had such an ingenious and satisfactory account of the origin of the term as we are furnished with by Mr. Bull; if, indeed, we except that of Mr. Faux, whose account we place by the side of its twin brother, that *the curious* may decide for themselves. On so weighty a matter, and where two such eminent men differ, we must be allowed to withhold our opinion:

"Such is the extent of this practice of smoking tobacco, that at a certain period of the year, during the autumn, when the people of the country have finished gathering the products of their fields, and their leisure time comes, they commence a smoking festival, in which every man, woman and child partakes. These festivals last five or six weeks, during which time the atmosphere throughout the whole extent of the country becomes so hazy and obscure that they are obliged to burn candles all day, and a perpetual drizzle prevails, owing to the unseemly habit of spitting, which all our English travellers have heretofore noticed among these immaculate republicans. This season is called the Indian summer."

It will be seen by the following quotation that Mr. Faux gives a different account of this matter:

"The season called the *Indian Summer*, which here commences in October, by a dark blue, hazy atmosphere, is caused by millions of acres, for thousands of miles round, being in a wide spreading, flaming, blazing smoky fire, rising up through wood and prairie, hill and dale, to the tops of low shrubs and trees which are kindled by the coarse, thick, long, prairie grass, and dying leaves at every point of the compass, and far beyond the foot of civilization, darkening the air, heavens and earth, over the whole extent of the northern and part of the southern continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in neighborhoods contiguous to the all devouring deflagration, filling the whole horizon with yellow, palpable, tangible smoke, ashes, and vapour, which affect the eyes of man and beast, and obscure the sun, moon, and stars, for many days, or until the winter rains descend to quench the fire and purge the thick, ropy air which is seen, tasted, handled, and felt."

Faux's Memorable Days, &c.

Rhode-Island.—The General Assembly of Rhode-Island adjourned on Saturday the 7th instant, after a session of but three or four days. It will meet again in Newport, on the 3d Monday of June. By the Treasurer's Report, it appeared the receipts of the past year were $26,558; and the whole expenditure $19,849 19. The annual statement laid before the Legislature, states that there are now *forty-three* Banks in operation in the State. The number is *towns* in the State is *thirty-one.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Commerce of the United States.—The following is the result of the aggregates of the statement of the last year, with that which preceded, thus showing their increase and decrease.

	1823.	1824.	Increase.
Imports,	77,579,267	80,549,007	2,969,740
Dom. Exports,	47,155,408	50,649,500	3,494,092
For. Exports,	27,543,622	25,337,157*	
Total Exports,	74,699,030	75,986,657	1,287,627
Am. Ton. entering,	775,271	850,033	74,762
For. Ton. do.	119,468	102,367†	

*Decrease, 2,206,465. †Do. 17,101

Cuba.—According to the census of 1819, the population of the island of Cuba amounted then to 572,363 persons, viz: 257,370 whites, 115,691 free persons of colour, and 199,292 slaves. Supposed increase since that period, 58,617.

The total revenue which accrued during the year 1824, for the city and jurisdiction of Havanna amounted to $3,025,300.

There arrived in that period, 59 Spanish, and 70 Foreign vessels of war—and 196 Spanish, and 890 foreign merchantmen.—Total 1215.—*Phildelphia Gazette.*

On receipt in April of intelligence of the rise of cotton in England, an individual was despatched from Philadelphia to Huntsville, in Alabama. The distance is about 1000 miles. He arrived there in 12 days, having performed the whole of the journey on horseback, and reached Huntsville six days in advance of the mail.—*Franklin Gaz.*

The truer lyric strain and higher poetical qualities of Collins obtained no notice. It is a fact which ought never to be forgotten by those who would know what is the worth of contemporary opinion, when left to itself, that Collins's Odes remained for many years after their publication, utterly neglected, and almost unknown; insomuch that when the poet acquired a small fortune by bequest, he returned the bookseller the sum which he had received for the copyright, repaid him all his expenses, and committed the large remains of the impression to the flames. It was not till nearly thirty years after his death, that Cowper had ever heard his name. He saw it first in Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and was so little impressed by what he saw there, that he called him a poet of no great fame, and appears not to have formed the slightest conception of his powers.

A captain at Philadelphia went into a store to borrow a *rake* to get some coals together, which had been scattered on the wharf. The merchant, looking round upon his Clerks, said, I have a number, but doubt whether they would do. The captain took the pun, and observed, I suppose they would not wish *to be hauled over the coals!*

TOLLS ON THE CUMBERLAND

The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette to our assent to the proposal to plac the Cumberland Road. We should about it, if we supposed Congress would lieu of that plan, to appropriate annua Treasury, the money necessary to kee The question is one merely of expedi Editor of the Gazette is unnecessarily when he supposes that such an act would ercise of a new power. He does not reason, he says, why the same "means" be resorted to, to keep in repair lighth &c. as well as Roads and Canals. The *are* resorted to. What is the toll? toll taken from vessels? What is the paid by foreign vessels, but a toll?

We do not recollect that the Editor andria Gazette objected to the law, at the last Session of Congress, authorizing tion to the stock of the Chesapeake & Canal. Indeed, we rather think he But does he not see that that act goes to of the principle for which we contend Government going to take toll from boa Canal, which it has appropriated money Undoubtedly it is. The United States a stockholder in the Company, which toll, and is of course to be a partaker ment, as it is in the expenditure. W upon a Canal, it may do upon a Road sition which, we presume, no one will

It is clear to us, therefore, that C right to direct the collection of a toll it has a right to make.—*Nat. Int.*

United States Military Academy Point.—Agreeably to usage, and pliance with the regulations for ment of the Military Academy, dent of the United States has following named gentlemen to at West Point in the early part ing June, for the purpose of wit annual examination which is to at that time, and to report on the condition of the institution:—Hon. Dickerson, N. J.; Hon. J. F. Pa Hon. M. Van Buren, N. Y.; Hon syth, Geo.; the Rev. Prof. Harvard College, Mass.; Prof. D liams College, Mass. A pro the University of Virginia is also to attend the examination, to those gentlemen already nam

The New-York Statesman, in the above is taken, has omitted of George Bancroft, Esq. of Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, of De Skinner, Esq. of Md.; Hugh Ma of Va.; Com. Jacob Jones, the Brown, of Washington, D. C.; Williams, of N. C.; and the Hon Hamilton, Jr. of S. C.—*Bal.*

We learn that a number of gentlemen, and among them Mr of this State, have declined an examination at West Point.—[illegible]

The Hessian fly.—We regret to the Easton Maryland Gazette, the structive insect, is making its ravages, upon the hopes and la farmers of the Eastern Shore—t are represented as having been and irrecoverably gone—the ru crops as grow in light soils, w ted as complete, and the wheat other lands as being severely att Editor of the Easton Gazette re three weeks ago the crop was p but now the prospect is sadly ch *Bal.*

Ink.—The bark of the chest castanea) is said to contain twice tan as that of the oak, and gives phate of iron, a beautiful black color which this tan produces is to change by the sun and rain than duced by sumac.

There arrived at Georgetown from Ohio, nine wagon-loads of each wagon carrying three hog Some of the Tobacco was cond the inspector on account of its up in too high a state; but eve state twenty-five dollars per cwt. ed for it, and it has been taken try for re-handling and re-packing will bring 28 or 30 dollars, being given for that which passed inspe

---

A hogshead of Tobacco, fr weighing 833 pounds, was recei Baltimore at 40 dollars per hu another hogshead, raised in M weighing 830 pounds, was sold at per hundred.

New York Legislature.—There ber of luxuries and superfluities it is presumed, at the public e the accommodation and recreati *corps legislatif*, which are unkno Yankee legislators; or which, if are at the cost of the individuals themselves of such an indulgence these, which I suppose is an extra superfluiant delicacy, is Tobacco mantle-piece of either house—t Senate and Assembly—is placed *measure*, which is well stored wit digenous vegetable, prepared in style for *chewing*. Every membe acquainted with the road from t the tobacco-box, and some of th it several times in an hour.

Deception.—We ought to avoid cies of deceit, dissimmulation, in our dealings with one another. honest to ascribe to our goods a which we know they have not, a ceal any fault which we know and with which the buyer cannot be supposed to be acquainted. honesty to represent our wares they are not, or not to be what

---

THE subscriber has authorised Edw LOW to collect all sums of Money concern of Winslow & Huske, and to ges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, Surviv

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1825.

understand that the late Members of ate and House of Commons, of the Legislature, from this county, are can- for re-election, and that David Ochil- Esq. in consequence of a promise pub- ade last year, is also a candidate for a the House of Commons.

have not heard whether any gentleman declared himself a candidate to re- the town of Fayetteville.

Addition to the candidates for Congress fore announced, the Western Caroli- ares that Meshack Franklin, Esq. for- a Representative, will oppose Lewis ns, the late Member, in the Surry

observe that the authorities of several and towns have already made arrange- to celebrate, in a proper style, the ap- ng National Festival. Is it not time nething were done on the subject in ville? It is to be hoped that the pa- spirit awakened by the presence of ion's Guest among us lately, and the ement of the times, in a pecuniary f view, will call forth an unusual de- feeling and hilarity on this occasion.

le on the subject of town matters, it suggested to us, that the pleasure of ity of the citizens would be consulted ging the hours of ringing the town om half past seven to seven o'clock, akfast, and from two to one o'clock per, during the summer months, when nings are so long, and the little busi- ne does not require the strict atten- mercantile men, as in the winter.

Spring Term of the Superior Court of land county was closed on Saturday er a session of two weeks, in which, standing the persevering industry of Daniel, we understand the causes on ket were not all tried. When such ase in this county, where two weeks owed, how many of the suits must be ed in a number of counties, equally s, where but one week is allotted for the Superior Courts in each? e are great defects in our Judiciary , and we fear they will never be en- emedied, until, among the improve- and inventions of this enlightened age, ude shall be devised of meting out by machinery, and dispensing with e ancient and dilatory mode by judg- y, and lawyers. Perhaps our Legis- ave anticipated some such invention, may be for that reason that they make rovements in the system. We cannot ire their prudence, and though "'tis rtals to command success," yet we think the patience with which they on year to year is deserving of it. ely, the Judge who presided here worn out with the labours of a circuit weeks in duration, that his health was ly impaired, and he was not able to art on the last day of the term. There least two days, while here, in which on the bench twelve hours, and it was y the case at other courts on the cir- We hope another session of the Le- e will not pass away without some a- ent of the system, by which it may be ible to obtain a speedy trial of suits, e mental and bodily fatigue of the be diminished.

r Andrews, of the War Department, in town on Tuesday morning, on his Georgia. It is supposed, from the ding of Maj. Andrews at Washing- his connection with the War Depart- at he has been deputed to visit the erritory, to ascertain the causes and of the late disturbances there. He ained here during Tuesday, as the for Georgia leave here but thrice a n Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-

Partridge, with five Cadets attached ilitary Academy, arrived here in the Stage on Sunday night last, and ed in the Camden Stage the next Chilly McIntosh, and three other Chiefs came and went in the same on their return to Georgia.

nd many particulars of the late dis- es among the Indians, in the papers yesterday; but they are contradic- informal. They all concur, howe- tating that no further violence has mmitted, and that the Indians are ile to the whites, being more polite utive to travellers than usual.

We have made the necessary arrangements for procuring from Wilmington, a list of the arrivals and clearances at that port up to the evening of the Monday preceding the publication of the Observer. The first favor of our correspondent will be found in a succeeding column.

The Editors of the Kennebeck Journal, (Augusta, Me.) on republishing the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, from the Observer, take occasion to say some very flattering things of North Carolina and the noble spirit of her sons in olden times, and request us to give to the world the name of the author of the Declaration. We were not sure that we remembered the name, but have been favoured by Messrs. Gales & Son, of Raleigh, with a pamphlet, published by them in 1822, giving all the information which has been obtained from authentic sources, on the subject, by which it appears that Dr. EPHRAIM BREVARD was the gentleman who drew up the Declaration, and "that it was conceived and brought about through the instrumentality and popularity of Col. Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander, John M'Knit Alexander, Adam Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, John Phifer, and Hezekiah Alexander, with some others."

We presume our readers are generally acquainted with the contents of this interesting little pamphlet; but if not, they would do well to obtain it, as affording matter of history in which, as North Carolinians and Americans, they may well exult.

Col. William Drayton, the gentleman recommended by General Jackson to Mr. Monroe for the head of the War Department, has been elected, by a large majority over Major Crafts, a representative in Congress from the District of Charleston, S. C. in the place of Joel R. Poinsett, Esq. appointed Minister to Mexico.

Physicians in New York.—To a paper in relation to burial places, published in the New York Evening Post, the names of *one hundred and twenty-five physicians* are attached, and it is stated that more might have been obtained.

The Vine.—Perhaps it would be no easy matter, at the present time, when the almost undivided attention of our planters is fixed on cotton, when we frequently hear of the corn which had been planted being ploughed under, and cotton substituted in its place, to convince many of the lords of the soil that the cultivation of any thing but cotton is worthy of a moment's thought. The time will come, however, we doubt not, when 'repentence will rear her snaky crest;' when, the markets being stuffed and stocked with cotton to the fullest extent, the price must fall, perhaps even lower than it has ever heretofore been. We do not like to contemplate the gloomy side of the picture of human affairs, and always avoid it when possible; but now it is so plainly set before us that we must see it or shut our eyes. The consumption of cotton has evidently greatly increased, both in Europe and America, in consequence of the opening of the extensive markets which the independence of the South American States afford to the manufacturer; and it is that increase, principally, which has caused the extraordinary rise in the price of cotton. But the advance of price must be temporary, for what is the consequence? Our planters, and those of all the southern and southwestern states, determined to reap a plentiful harvest from the next crop, have put twice or thrice the usual quantity of seed into the ground; the planters of Virginia have recently been convinced that they can grow cotton to more advantage than their other staples, and their next crop will probably be very considerable; even in Maryland some cotton will be produced. What will be the extent of the South American, Egyptian, and East India crops, we have no data on which to found an estimate; but it is natural to suppose that the high prices will have the same effect in those regions that they have here. Under all these circumstances, can any one imagine that the price of cotton will continue at near what it now is? Time only, however, can decide this question, and we will rejoice if he prove us to be false prophets. But in the mean time, it will be well for those interested to pay some attention to the subject, and not suffer themselves, by anticipating too much from their next heavy crop of cotton, to foster the spirit of speculation which not even the great crush of 1817–18 has been able to quell.

But we have wandered from the subject on which we set out. Our aim is to direct the attention of our readers to an object other than cotton, and one, too, (we will venture another prediction,) which will one day be of far greater importance to the people of North Carolina, than all their other productions together. We mean the *cultivation of the Vine*, on which subject we have to-day copied an article from a Georgia paper. That it is the production of a practical vintager there is ample evidence on the face of it; and it is sufficiently particular and plain, we presume, to direct any one in the management of the vine.

It is a source of much surprise and regret to us, that vineyards are not as common in this State as cotton fields. There cannot surely be a more delightful employment, and we are warranted in saying that it would certainly be a profitable one; for it is acknowledged on all hands that the soil and climate of North Carolina are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the vine. Indeed, some very successful experiments have been made in its cultivation and in the production of wine. The Scuppernong wine of the eastern part of this state has already obtained a high character; and there can be no doubt that as time and experience shall extend the knowledge (now very imperfect here) of the mode of making wine from the grapes, its quality and value will be greatly increased. It is there found to be a profitable business, though the wine is sold at very low rates. We have no particular information as to the extent of the production, but we know that barrels of it are frequently ordered from a distance, and we believe that one was some years since sent to the late President, on the quality of which high encomiums were bestowed.

In other sections of the State there are a few persons who have engaged in the pursuit. We have lately understood that one gentleman in an adjoining county, (Sampson) has set out 5000 slips, which are in the most flourishing state, and from which, in a few years, with proper care, and a due degree of skill, he may expect to realize a fortune; and we are happy to say, that care and skill are not likely to be wanting, for his vineyard is represented to us as presenting one of the most beautiful sights imaginable, as regards order, neatness, and taste. May his most sanguine hopes be realized! We say it for himself individually, for the weal of our State, for the lasting benefit of human nature. His success, (as succeed he must,) will stimulate others in the same great cause; for that *is* a great cause whose success will drive from our habitations the murderer of the peace of families, of reputation, of honor, of honesty, and of talent, and the squanderer of fortune, (we mean ardent spirits, of course,) and substitute in its stead, within the reach even of the poorest, a wholesome beverage, the promoter of generous emotions, of hospitality and of cheerfulness.

We would earnestly advise those of our readers, who have the means, to make the experiment for themselves; to search for and obtain such other information on this subject as may be necessary to a successful prosecution of a scheme calculated to be eminently profitable to mind, body, and estate, assuring them that it will give us the most sincere pleasure to afford them all the useful information which we may be able to glean from the numerous newspapers received by us, or from other sources entitled to credit, and it will be a primary object with us to obtain a correct and plain account of the mode of making wine from the grape.

The following list, though imperfect, as regards some of the articles of minor importance, is the best that we have been able to obtain of the imports and exports from this place, during the late season:

Exports—Cotton, 15,151 bales; Tobacco, 763 hhds. 300 kegs; Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Seed, 1437 casks.

Imports—Salt, 67,696 bushels; Sugar and Molasses, 1,028 hhds.; Spirits, &c. 2,888 bbls.; Iron and Steel, 283 1-2 tons; measurable goods, 60,628 feet.

Cotton Seed.—We understand from various sources, that since the late rise of cotton, the desire of the Planters has been so great to extend the cultivation of that article, that Cotton Seed has become extremely scarce, so much so, that it is now selling in some places in this neigborhood at $5 per bushel.—*Cheraw Intelligencer.*

The effect of the rise in Cotton.—Ten or twelve days since any quantity of Corn might be had in this neighbourhood at 50 cts a bushel; now it readily commands *one dollar*. This is owing to the Planters having in many instances ploughed up their corn and replanted with Cotton, and their determination to keep on hand for consumption all their present stock of Corn.—*Ib.*

Small Pox near Cheraw.—One case of the Small Pox has occurred on the plantation of Mr. A. H. Thomas, about one mile from this place; we understand that the *Council* have made arrangements to prevent its spreading into our town, if it is possible to do so.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Washington, May 20.

We understand that letters have been received at the Department of State, from Mr. RUSH, accepting his appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He expects to be able to leave England for the United States, some time in June.—*Nat. Jour.*

Mr. Secretary Clay left Washington city on the 14th inst. on a visit to his family and estate in Kentucky.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 19.

The ship *Amethyst* has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool Prices Current of the 23d April. Cotton was quoted in the Price Current of the 23d, corrected a few hours before the Amethyst sailed, as follows:—Sea Island, 3s 6d a 3s 9d; Upland, Bowed, 1s 4d a 1s 7d; New Orleans, 1s 4d a 1s 10d.

The King of Prussia had appointed Mr. Niederstetter Charge d'Affaires to the United States, in the place of Mr. Greuhm, the late Minister, deceased.

The Greeks.—Accounts from Napoli di Romania, Cephalonia, and Zante, published in the London Courier of the 21st April, concur in stating, that the troops which landed at Modon, from the Egyptian squadron, were completely beaten by the Greeks.

Liverpool, April 23.

We have to advise the most extensive sales of Cotton this week that are on record—amounting to 101,000 bags, worth about Two Millions of pounds. The belief that our supplies will be short from every quarter, and the still increasing consumption of this article has induced great speculation. The trade buy freely at present prices, and our market has every appearance of continuing high. Uplands have advanced this week about 2d. Egyptian and Brazils about 3d. We sincerely hope you may have been induced to ship. Such a year may not occur again in a century.—Tobacco continues at steady prices. The sales last week amount to about 400 hhds. Good sound Virginia is most sought after. Turpentine is steady in price. Our expectation that the duties will be lowered, prevents the trade from buying more than their immediate wants require.

THE MARKET.

The late European news has caused another rise in Cotton; sales at 25 a 27 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 23. Corn, 60 a 65. Flour, 4¼ to $5. Iron, 5½ a 6. Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—Steam boat Henrietta, with 5 hhds. sugar; 4 bbls. coffee, &c.

DEPARTED—Steam boat North Carolina, with 118 bales cotton; 77 bbls. flour; 4 hhds. tobacco; 5 boxes, 7 bales, 4 bbls. trunks, bags, &c. sundries.

Steam boat Henrietta, with 144 bales cotton, 36 bbls. flour; 5 hhds, 4 bbls, 7 boxes, 7 trunks, sundries; 24 bags feathers, &c.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Delegate, Howell, from Hayti, to Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Brig Fanny, Lubeck, from St. Thomas, to James Usher.

Brig Globe, Andros, from Providence, (R. I.) to Wm. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Diligent, Elwell, from Boston, to R. W. Brown.

British schr. Triton, Algate, from Bermuda, to Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Schr. Betsey, Telton, from St. Thomas, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Gazelle, Case, from New York.

Schr. Diademia, Maybury, from Newport, to Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Schr. Albert, Lincoln, from New York.

Schr. Dutchman, Brown, from New York.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Schr. Midas, Weeks, from Boston.

Schr. Fulton, Vanhook, from Philadelphia.

At Quarantine, schr. Quero, Smith, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Hope, Green, for Grenada, by James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Danube, Huntington, for Liverpool, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Four Sisters, Spurling, for New York.

Sloop Cashier, Darling, for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Sloop Guide, Gerard, for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Sloop Express, Myers, for Philadelphia, by Stow & Whittier.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Schr. James Anderson, St. Thomas.

Schr. Friendship, Best, Charleston.

Schr. Rice Bird, Howren, Georgetown.

AT QUARANTINE,

Schr. Sarah Ann, Ames, Charleston.

Sloop Niantic, Way, Charleston.

Sloop Diamond, Davis, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Superior, Scott, Philadelphia.

Brig Delegate, Howell, New York.

Brig Rambler, Means, Barbadoes.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Dyer, Port Au Prince.

Schr. Diligent, Ellevett, Barbadoes.

Schr. Betsey, Tilton, New York.

CHARLESTON, May 14—Arrived, sloop Niantic, Way, from Wilmington, 1 day.

May 16.—Arrived, sloop Fairhaven, Williams, from Wilmington, 1 day; and Pilot-boat Francis, Davis, from do. 2 days.

May 18.—Cleared, schr. Margaret, Spears, for Wilmington.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cleared, brig President Manning, Grafton, for Wilmington.

May 18.—Arrived, brig North Carolina, Hallett, and sloop Decatur, Hart, 6 days from Wilmington.

May 19.—Cleared, Brig Champion, Folger, for Wilmington.

Arrived, Schr. Industry, Tyler, Wilmington, 6 days.

BOSTON, May 9.—Arrived, schr. Leo, Gage, 6 days from Wilmington.

MARRIED,

This morning, by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Thomas C. Hooper, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Eliza Donaldson, daughter of the late Robert Donaldson, Esq. of this place. *May 25.*

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday night last, Mr. Daniel Pheelan, a native of Ireland.

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

☞ We are requested to state that the Mr. James Jenkins, mentioned in an advertisement of Mr. Thomas Lister, resides in Guilford county, N. C.

Phœnix Fire Company.

THE Members of this Company will meet for the purpose of exercising the Engine at the Engine House, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Phœnix Engine will be removed on Saturday next, to the Engine House on Old Street.

JOHN MAC RAE, CAPT.

May 24, 1825—1t.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE DRAWING OF THE

Maryland State Lottery,

No. IV.

NO. 14,788, a prize of 20,000 dollars,
1,721, a prize of 10,000 dollars,
7,037, a prize of 5,000 dollars,
148, 1,401, 5,243, 16,925, 19,282, prizes of 1000
4,734, 12,063, 14,647, 18,518, prizes of 500
20 prizes of 100, 30 of 50, &c.

☞ 14,788, an Even Number, having drawn the Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to the Scheme, therefore, *Every Even Number in the Lottery* is entitled to a prize of *Two Dollars in addition* to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides. *All the tickets whose numbers end with the figures*

2, 4, 6, 8, or 0,

are those entitled to the Two Dollar Prizes.

☞ The list may be examined at the Post Office.

May 25, 1825.

Union Canal Lottery,

17th CLASS—New Series.

Will be drawn on the 6th July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks,	34,220		$273,760

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1456 with two numbers on them; and 10,608 with one number on them. Those tickets with none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks. To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2nd and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to $50,000; That having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, will be entitled to $20,000; That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to $10,000; Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 3d, 7th and 8th, each $5,000; That having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $4,720; Those having on them the 2nd, 5th and 8th, 2nd, 6th and 7th, 2nd, 6th and 8th, 2nd, 7th and 8th, 3d, 4th and 6th, 3d, 4th and 7th, 3d, 4th and 8th, 3d, 5th and 6th, 3d, 5th and 7th, 3d, 5th and 8th, 3d, 6th and 7th, 3d, 6th and 8th, 4th, 5th and 7th, 4th, 5th and 8th, 4th, 6th and 7th, 4th, 6th and 8th, 4th, 7th and 8th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 5th, 7th and 8th, each $1000;—All others (being 30 Tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to $500; The 52 tickets having the 3d and 4th drawn Nos. on them only, will each be entitled to $100; The 156 Tickets having on them the 4th and 5th, or 4th and 6th, or 4th and 7th drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to $50; All others (being 1248,) with any two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 20 dollars; And those having on them any ONE of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608 Tickets) or 1326 for each drawn No. will each be entitled to 10 dollars. No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 30 days after drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$9	QUARTERS,	$2 25
HALVES,	4 50	EIGHTHS,	1 12½

☞ Prizes in every Lottery conducted by the Subscribers, will be taken in payment for Tickets.

**Clubs will be accommodated on the usual terms.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to

YATES & M'INTYRE, Raleigh, N. C.

May, 25, 1825.—16-tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner: it is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and *for Sale low, by* E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.

IN STORE,

New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—ALSO, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

April 12, 1825—10-tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 13—38tf

POETRY.

BEAUTIFUL LINES.

By the friends we have lost,—by the smile we can never
Again in life's loveliness view,
By the ties of attachment death only can sever,
Those ties the same hand shall renew;
By the tears we have shed o'er the the tomb of the cherished
O'er days ne'er to bless us again—
Let us still give a sigh to the hope that has perished,
But a smile to the hopes which remain.

Oh still, as the circle of social affection
Of some valued friends is bereft,
While we treasure through life their beloved recollection,
Let us cling to the few that are left:
Down our cheek while the tear-drop of anguish is stealing,
A solace e'en then it may prove,
To view the sad glance of reciprocal feeling,
When it beams from the heart that we love.

Oh this is the charm which shall brighten to-morrow,
With the joys that we cherished to-day;
'Tis the pilot who steadies our vessel of sorrow,
'Tis the star which enlightens its way;
And if e'er o'er the sea of adversity driven,
That bark has no pilot to steer,
The star beaming bright from the portals of heaven,
Shall bid us seek fortitude there.

"Etiquette is the characteristic excellence of good society."—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Though fashions, they say, seldom live to be ancient,
In Mr. D. they were found not so transient;
The date of his school you might read in his dress,
But no modern could match him in strict *politesse*.
Not caring for substance, devoted to form,
In feelings quite cold, but in *etiquette* warm,
He held it an act of indelible shame,
To speak to a person unless by his name.*
One night at a tavern, sitting much at his ease,
As much as with form easy comfort agrees,
He beheld, at a fire, a stranger display
His back—coat up-turn'd—just, you know, *a l' Anglois*.
He eyed him—would speak—but how hit on the plan?
Long pond'ring, at length he thus calmly began:
"Will you favor me, pray, with your name, sir?" said he—
"*My name*," said the other, "why, what's that to thee?"
"Not much, I confess, but I gladly would know"—
"Well *Thompson's* my name, since you will have it so."
"I thank you," said he, "that is all I desire—
The tail of your coat, Mr. Thompson, *'s on fire*."

---

*This is perfectly according to the canon: "Never, in speaking to a person, say Mr. *What d'ye call um*, or Mr. *Thingumbob* but inquire his name, and address him by it." —[*Chesterfield*.

Runaway

FROM my plantation, in October last, my negro man, JACOB, about 30 or 35 years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, large made and well proportioned, dark complexion, down look when spoken to, and very easy and mild in answering any question that is asked. I have no question but that he will disown his name, as well as that of his owner's. There is not much doubt existing in my mind, that he is in some Jail now. Therefore all Jailors are solicited to attend to this advertisement, and be particular in examining those whom they have in custody. The fellow has a notable foot—a foot nearly twelve inches in length, and nearly all the way one width, very slim, and the bottom very flat. He had on when he left me a suit of coarse home-spun clothes and a round jacket and pantaloons of Russia Duck.

Any information by letter may be directed to C. J. Lide, Cheraw, S. C.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Cheraw, May 10, 1825 —14-3t

Just received, and for sale,

A Light, Northern built *COACHEE*.

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10, 1825—14 6t

To Rent,

A Convenient *DWELLING HOUSE*, near the Methodist Church, late in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Kenedy.

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10—14 6t

Dissolution.

THE concern of Hinton & Brame, of this place, is dissolved by limitation and consent All persons indebted to the same in the state of N. Carolina, are requested to settle with Mr. Edward Watkins, or his agent, and those indebted in this state to pay to John Hinton, who is authorized to grant discharges.

JOHN HINTON,
S. C. BRAME,
By his attorney, JOHN HINTON.

Petersburg, 15th April, 1825.—14-3t.

THE Mercantile Concern of James Townes & Co. which existed in this place, expired some time ago, and has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES TOWNES,
JOHN HINTON,
S. C. BRAME.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1825.—14-3t.

Bank Business.

PERSONS living at a distance, having business to transact with either of the Banks in this place, may have it promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, by applying to BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, April 20th. 1825 —11-6w

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

---

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825 —8-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum,
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31 –8

---

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 casks Nails,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20. 1825—11 tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

---

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13 1825.—10-tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Lands for Sale.

TO close the business, and settle with the heirs of Col. Hector M'Alister, dec'd, the executors will, on the 8th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following LANDS, belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

235¼ acres of Swamp Lands, joining Alexander M'Alister's, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's lines.

300 acres of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r. M'Alister's, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's lines.

6 or 8 acres, joining the Swamp Lands.

Any person desirous of viewing the Lands previous to the sale, on application to either of the executors will be shewn the same. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.

Cumberland county, April 16, 1825—11 tds.

---

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee

For sale by J. HUSKE.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained from the County Court of Cumberland, Letters of Administration on the estate of Rachael Williams, dec'd, hereby gives notice, to all those who are indebted to said deceased, to make payment. All those to whom said deceased is indebted are requested to render a statement of their claims to the subscriber for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

April 19, 1825.—12-6t

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tt.

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery.

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $ 4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for*
Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 31, 1825 —8.tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1		$10,000	$10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets, at $3 25,		$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Museum

Of Foreign Literature and Sc

E. J. HALE will receive subscriptions for the above work, on the terms stated below.

Terms of Publication.—The Museum is published by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A number every month, and the subscription price is dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822, back numbers may be obtained on the conditions.

Cape Fear Navigation Co

PURSUANT to a resolution of the at their Annual Meeting, A. D. 18 *hereby Given*, that the next Annual Meeting Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation will be holden at the Town House in on Friday the 3d day of June next; at the presence of the proprietors, or their tatives, is requested.

ROBERT STRANGE,

Fayetteville April 20—11-tf

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from F on the night of the 1 last, a SORREL HORS years old, upwards of has a star in his face, and is a little hi on, when taken, a saddle and bridle,

The above reward will be paid for of said horse, bridle and saddle to me Ryburn in Fayetteville. THO

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N.C.

Jan. 18—99-tf

Notice is hereby Gi

THAT on the first day of October ne cipal of the six per cent Stock of States, created under the authority Congress entitled "An Act authorising sum not exceeding Eleven Millions of proved on the 14th March, 1812, to interest then due thereon, will be paid etors of said Stock or to their Attorne rised, at the Treasury of the United S ington, and at the several Loan Of Books of which any portion of said S

A surrender of the Certificate will the time of payment, and the interest will cease and determine from and a day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH
Acting Secretary of the

May 11, 1825.—14-t8S0.

TREASURY DEPART
March 14,

WHEREAS, on the 3d of M a law was passed by the the United States, of which the 5th sections are in the words follo

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted* scription to the amount of twelve m lars, of the six per cent. stock of the hundred and thirteen, be, and the s proposed; for which purpose books at the Treasury of the United States several loan offices, on the first day to continue open until the first d thereafter, for such parts of the abo description of stock as shall, on the d tion, stand on the books of the Trea those of the several loan offices, respe subscription shall be effected by a t United States, in the manner prov transfers, of the credit or credits s said books, and by a surrender of th of the stock so subscribed: Provided, scription by such transfer of stock s ered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by the f this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted* whole or any part of any sum which subscribed, credits shall be entered tive subscribers, who shall be entitled cate or certificates purporting that the owe to the holder or holders thereof their assigns, a sum to be expressed t to the amount of the principal stock bed, bearing an interest not exceeding half per centum per annum, payable qu the thirty first day of December, e eight hundred and twenty five; transf same manner as is provided by law for of the stock subscribed, and subject to at the pleasure of the United States, half at any time after the thirty first d ber, one thousand eight hundred and and the remainder at any time after the day of December, one thousand eight h twenty nine: Provided, That no re shall be made except for the whole a new certificate; nor until after at least public notice of such intended reimburse it shall be the duty of the Secretary of to cause to be retransferred to the re scribers the several sums by them su yond the amount of the certificates of half per cent. stock issued to them res

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted* funds which have heretofore been, and pledged by law for the payment of the for the redemption and reimbursement which may be redeemed or reimburse of the provisions of this act, shall rema in like manner for the payment of the cruing on the stock created by reason scription, and for the redemption or re of the principal of the same. And it duty of the commissioners of the sin cause to be applied and paid, out of t yearly and every year, such sum and be annually required to discharge the in ing on the stock which may be created this act. The said Commissioners are authorized to apply, from time to time and sums out of the said fund, as they proper, towards redeeming, by purcha imbursement, in conformity with the this act, the principal of the said stock part of the annual sum of ten millions ed by law in the said commissioners, a cessary and required for the above pur be and continue appropriated to the pu terest and redemption of the public d whole of the stock which may be creat provisions of this act, shall have been reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is here that books will be opened at the of the United States, and at the s offices, on the first day of April continue open until the first day thereafter, for receiving subscr conformity with the provisions law.

The subscriptions may be ma proprietors of the stock, either or by their Attorneys duly aut subscribe and transfer it to th States.

Should subscriptions of said made to an amount exceeding t lions of dollars, a distribution sum of twelve millions will be ma the subscribers, in proportion t subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOU
Acting Secretary of the T

Dec. 16 8-t30S.